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The Howe Ventilator Stove Co.:

SIRS--A determination of the amount of carbonic acid gas in the rooms while using the Ventilator shows its PERFECT OPERATION IN THE AMOUNT OF OXYGEN WHICH IS SUPPLIED BY THE AIR PIPE AS WELL AS THE REMOVAL OF VIOLATED AIR THROUGH THE ACTION OF THE FOUL AIR FLUE, KEEPING THE AIR PURE AND WHOLESOME. I recommend it cheerfully as an economic and sanitary heater.

Very respectfully,
A. E. MENCKE, Professor of Chemistry.

The "Howe Ventilator" stands to-day the most extraordinary discovery in heating stove construction.

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Progress Building.

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GENTLEMEN--Replying to your letter asking my opinion of the HOWE VENTILATOR Hard Coal Base Burner, I am free to say I think it is the most powerful, as well as the most economical heating stove I have ever used.

I put one in the lower hall of my house last winter and was surprised to find it doing the work thoroughly that had been indifferently done by several stoves. The economy of fuel and saving of labor being nearly one-half.

I have but the one stove which successfully warms twelve rooms in the coldest weather.

Respectfully,
FRED J. KIESEL.

Ogden, Utah.

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GARNET WOLSELEY

He Takes Command of the English Forces in Ireland.

ENGLAND'S LEADING SOLDIER

An Irishman a Military Ruler in His Native Country--His Views on American and Canadian Annexation.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1890. [Special correspondence of THE HERALD].--An Irishman to the manner born will command the British forces in the Emerald Isle, after the first day of October. No military appointment made in Great Britain for more than a hundred years has caused more comment, and is more significant than the transfer of Lord Wolseley from the position of adjutant-general at the war office and the practical executive officer of the English army to the command of the troops in his native land. There is much speculation among all classes as to what the change means, and a settled conviction that he would not have been promoted to the higher grade, had not the British government felt assured that the peace of Europe for some time to come at least was assured. For by common consent Lord Wolseley, in case of war, would be sent as the commander of the forces on the field. It is no disparagement to other officers to say this, because he has earned the place in the white heat of battle, ranging all the way from England's first conflict in Burma in 1824 to the war on the Sudan in 1884. Twenty-two years in great achievements in war have also been supplemented by some grades of civil duty, which developed a high degree of executive and diplomatic ability in the Irish gentleman who has been and is.

BOTH SOLDIER AND DIPLOMAT. It is a singular, if not a national fact, that the two most eminent soldiers in the British army are both Irishmen--Lord Wolseley, who is just now filling the national eye, and Lord Roberts, who commands in India. Upon them England would rely for their experience and ability in action in case of a conflict at arms. Both of them, I think, came from the same stock, the middle classes; at least Lord Wolseley did, but he comes of a fighting family, for his father, grandfather, and even earlier ancestors were all soldiers and he takes to the profession of arms as an inheritance. His mother, who was a professional actress while his father was in the army, turned his mind carefully and earnestly to a military education, and his first books of reading related to war.



None of the great generals which our late civil war created ever had a more romantic career in the military service in the near world, than Lord Wolseley has had during his forty years of army life in the field. He has endured all the hardships of the field and camp in every sort of climate and every sort of weather under the sun and the service of that empire upon which it may be truly said "the sun never sets." He began early to reach out for a high place, and his promotion from a poor ensign's place in 1852 to the virtual control of the army in 1883 was rapid and lasting. So lasting indeed that just reaching sixty years of age, he returns to the land he left as a poor lad, at the head of the favorite command in the whole list.

THE DUCK OF CAMBRIDGE. The cousin of the Queen, is nominally the commander-in-chief, because the law of succession requires that place to be filled by one of royal blood, and in direct communion with the head of the nation. But for several years past Lord Wolseley has been regarded as the leading soldier of the kingdom, and afterward he has been in army matters rarely ever before accorded to any man, except in time of war. What more this influence has been felt in many ways in the improvement of the service and the betterment of the conditions of the men. This is a matter of great importance to each and every man who keeps up in this country, where the difficulties of obtaining soldiers is becoming more and more difficult every year. It is rare to find embodied in one conception the two elements of soldier and diplomat, and yet Lord Wolseley is a living example of the fact that a man may have the elements, which go to make a great commander and at the same time, the power to manage a delicate job of diplomacy, for besides his brilliant military services he has handled several important civil commissions of a high character with marked ability. Between his army and civil occupations he has been constantly kept in the foreground of combat with the world ever since he was of age. For the first time in forty years, this command in Ireland will not only give him a rest, but the opportunity of being of great use to his people while enjoying his books and an opportunity to indulge his literary ambitions in finishing his life of.

THE GREAT DUCK OF MARLBOROUGH upon which he has been engaged for some time, whenever he could snatch a moment

from the many imperative demands upon his leisure. Ordinarily the mere change of a man from the war office to Ireland would not be regarded as worthy of serious remark. But in this instance it has set all England gossiping. Besides being an Irishman, Lord Wolseley is a Liberal. At one time, he favored Mr. Gladstone's policy, but he has parted company with "The Grand Old Man" upon political matters, and while holding the idea that localities should be left to look after their own affairs he believes that the diplomatic service, the army and the navy should all be dominated by a representative assembly doing business under the shadow of the throne. He is proud of his rank and talks very enthusiastically of its future. He firmly believes in imperial federation, and in the power of his countrymen to become the quick-witted head upon the stolid English composition, thus combining the two elements to make a perfect whole for government both in war and peace. While he will have little opportunity in his new sphere of action to make any real peaceful impression upon the political condition of the country, it will be possible for a man of his strength of character, and fertility of mind not to exert a beneficial influence for the people about him in whom he has such a firm faith.

During the past six weeks I have had somewhat of personal association with him, and during the army reviews, which I attended at his invitation, I have carefully watched his habits of mind and action in comparison with those about him. A STRONGER PERSONALITY. A soldier's uniform I have rarely seen. I have been trying for months to liken and compare him with some federal general of distinction from our rebellion. But he is different from any of them I can recall. Besides possessing an abundance of firmness, and a good opinion of his own judgment, like Grant, he has plenty of power like Sheridan, whom he admires as much for his record as for his being an Irishman. But there is a sort of finish in his composition, polish in his manners, mental activity of a thoughtful kind, and a subtle diplomacy that I have never before met in an officer, who has won distinction in the field of battle. These qualities, such as all foreign to the rugged soldier, such as we knew in our country, and as a rule would cripple the military instinct, or ability from dominating the individual. As we found to our cost during the war, these finely drawn theoretical minds were doubtful of their own genius, in the crucible of plan and onset. But it does not seem to affect Lord Wolseley that way, for he is aggressive enough to please the most exacting, unless I greatly mistake his character.

It is remarkable how many small men have been great soldiers. Napoleon was underlined, Grant hardly up to the average, Sheridan below it, etc. Lord Wolseley is in the same group. He is hardly up to the medium, and is slim and little of frame. His face is rather small, but full of firm lines, that are very apparent, when he closes his thin lips under his grey mustache. His eyes are

SHARP AND SEARCHING, and his manner the perfection of one breeding, as always found in a real Irish gentleman. His hair was once dark, but now almost white, but there is a freshness to his face, and a twinkle in his blue eyes that makes him look as fresh as at forty, when he must have been an exceedingly handsome man. It is impossible to estimate Lord Wolseley by his achievements, and then compare him with the great soldiers the wars of the past thirty years have developed, because his distinction has been won in different fields and under different conditions than those of any of the old heroes who have passed off the board of action. He is still the star in the play. It is a cruel, but truthful fact, that "no man can be judged aright until he is dead." As Lord Wolseley has apparently many years of usefulness left before him, and is returning to his people in a pleasant frame of mind, in fine physical health, and lofty ambitions for them and himself, the last pages of his story may be stronger than those already written, and new laurels may be yet won in the great play of human life by this earnest and able man.

There is rarely much in the peaceful side of a strong soldier's life, that is striking enough to write about. People love to read about war, adventure, and the dramatic features of a military career; not what he has done with his legs under the desk and a pen in his hand. The story of Lord Wolseley's life is so full of the dramatic, that it intrudes itself at every turn and sets aside all else.

SECOND WAR WITH BURMA. In 1852, he was only an ensign. In leading a storming party, both he and a brother officer were shot down as they entered the enemy's works. One died to death in five minutes, and the other, Lord Wolseley, was most by a miracle after months of suffering. The Crimean war in 1854 found him for duty, but he got so terribly knocked to pieces that, during the siege of Sebastopol, he was strangely against him. He was slightly wounded on the 10th of April and again on the 7th of June, but on the 20th of August while at work in the trenches he was knocked over by a solid shot, striking the men next him, killing those about him and rendering him almost lifeless. He was picked up for dead and hardly recognizable from the number of wounds on his face. His body was as filled with the contents of a shot gun. The surgeons regarded him as beyond hope, but he took a different view of it and after suffering for many weeks he recovered. For a long time he lived in a dark cave, total blindness being threatened from the haemorrhage in his wounds. He was in a plight and the dire calamity hanging over him, the fall of Sebastopol was announced. In wounds and other casualties Lord Wolseley had any amount of bad luck for he had barely ever went to war without returning with a wound, but they gained for him the reputation of being a fighting soldier. He had chosen a soldier's life and he accepted a soldier's fate without a murmur. After the Crimea he was ordered to China as a diplomatic mission, and was shipwrecked near Singapore. After

A STARTLING ADVENTURE he was rescued, completed his duty and the same year, he is found in India suppressing a mutiny. He is promoted to a lieutenant-colonel at a single jump. From the certainty that his brilliant service in the Crimea brought him, in 1863, he was in the Chinese war, and afterward he was in a diplomatic mission to Nankin. In 1861, about the beginning of our war, he was hurriedly sent to Canada in connection with the Trent affair, and became deputy quartermaster-general of the dominion. He remained there for several years, traveling extensively through North America and studying the conditions of life in the United States. The Red River expedition in 1870 won him a knighthood, and the following year he spent as assistant adjutant-general in the war office. The Ashantee war made him a full Major-general, and inspector

general of the forces. From 1875 to 1878, he was governor of Natal first, and of Cyprus afterwards. The Zulu war in 1879 found him commander-in-chief of the forces, and high commissioner to South Africa. The Egyptian campaign of 1882 carried him to the Nile, and the war in the Sudan in 1884 carried him forward to be considered the first soldier in England. On his return in 1885, he was made adjutant-general at the war office, and given full swing so far as parliament would permit him in the advancement of the army, the officers which he has so much at heart. The final act of promotion which takes him to Ireland rounds out to this point a most remarkable, honorable and brilliant career. It has been a hard fight against long odds, but it is won and the rest of the road is smooth. In war he has

NEVER KNOWN DEFEAT, and in peace, his policy has generally been recognized as wise and appropriate. Americans will wonder why a man with such a record as this is not the real commander-in-chief. Lord Wolseley would be in the field should England be called to war, but he is not of royal blood. That place is a kind of figurehead kept for one of the royal family and the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's youngest son, is being trained to fill the shoes that will ere long, in the natural course of events, be vacated by the Duke of Cambridge. It may be said to this young man's credit that he is likely to be more than a figurehead for he has not only been carefully trained, but has studied hard, and is filled with an ambition to make himself an efficient commander and is credited with much military ability. But soldiers are born, not educated, and all the theoretical knowledge in the world cannot fit a man for the command of an army, if he lacks that spirit, that determination that makes a man supreme, not only in the plan, but the onset of battle.

It is a remarkable and singular fact that while Irish soldiers from Wellington down to the present time have been conspicuous in the hazards of the British army, they have never made any mark whatever in the navy, which Irishmen seem to shun as a cat does water. Perhaps Lord Wolseley's experiences on the ocean furnishes a lesson for it, because he never seems to go to sea, without a batch of accidents following the ship. He was thirty days in crossing the Atlantic when on his mission to Canada in relation to the Trent affair. He is sure, it is said, to bring a

STORM TO A VESSEL, or send it against the shore as certain as he embarks. It is also related of him by an army officer that on a campaign he is sure to have everything he owns stolen or destroyed before he gets through it.

The wonderful experiences he has had in having served his government on every continent under the sun except Australia has given him a fund of practical knowledge that makes him a valuable companion, and there are very few men, who cannot learn much from his wonderful storehouse of information gained in an actual contact with the world. Unlike most soldiers he talks exceedingly well, and puts things in such shape that one does not need a map to find out what he means. He has great faith in the Chinese, and thinks that some day they are going to be a great nation and possibly make trouble for the balance of Europe. He says they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death and capable of any amount of endurance. The Tartars he has ruled them for three hundred years by beholding the more active, capable and progressive of the Chinaman, and he relates an anecdote that when the Chinese commissioner was asked if it were true that he had beheaded 60,000 in three years, he replied, "Oh! many more than that."

"But these rude Tartars," says Lord Wolseley, "will not always be able to control the nation in the future. Some strong man will some day rise up and change it. Thirty years ago the whole system came near toppling to its fall, but Gordon saved it. The Tartars may not be so fortunate another time."

Lord Wolseley also believes that there will be another

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

which will be one of the bloodiest conflicts that Europe has ever known. The new commander of the British force in Ireland has seen much in the United States, and in conversing with it with me, he said: "In America you have a pure democracy, and a pure democracy is capable of doing much more in the direction of strong measures and of war than a mixed system such as ours. When democracy is thoroughly established in England, the chief security against war will have disappeared. It is dangerous that make wars, oligarchies that are afraid of them, especially an oligarchy like ours which is timid and hampered by the party system. Our system, by dividing the nation politically into two halves, each of which opposes on principle whatever the other one proposes, paralyzes our strength when a minister is tempted to go to war. If our people were as unanimous in cases of affront as the United States, we should go to war many more times than we do. In America questions of foreign policy, involving the maintenance of the honor of the flag or the rights of American citizens, are outside the area of party dispute. The whole nation acts as one man. Hence, Russia, Germany and France habitually show the United States a deference which they never show England."

Continuing the conversation, he said: "The American system would work better if the best man were given--say five or six years supreme power, with the right of renewal as he gave satisfaction. In case of having a prime minister habitually divided by party, the nation is divided into two halves, each of which opposes on principle whatever the other one proposes, paralyzing our strength when a minister is tempted to go to war. If our people were as unanimous in cases of affront as the United States, we should go to war many more times than we do. In America questions of foreign policy, involving the maintenance of the honor of the flag or the rights of American citizens, are outside the area of party dispute. The whole nation acts as one man. Hence, Russia, Germany and France habitually show the United States a deference which they never show England."

Speaking of the annexation of Canada Lord Wolseley said he did not believe that it would ever join the United States. "All history shows," he said, "that when two States lay together side by side, the friction of the frontier developed an antagonism seldom overcome." He is a very firm believer in the permanent peace between this country and the United States. He regards it as folly even to consider the possibility of a conflict between these English speaking nations, and believes it their duty to stand by each other for the day may come when the final struggle between the contending powers of earth, which must inevitably occur will be between the English speaking people on the one side and those who talk in other tongues on the other. Upon subjects of civil administration Lord Wolseley is a most constant thinker, and his ideas of government as well as his views on the means entirely bound up with the one he serves so well. His many resources of mind and extensive travel have given him a remarkable insight into the character of different governments and upon them he is a most fluent and able conversationalist.

As did General Grant during his trip around the world, he seems to have absorbed knowledge by the load, and to have kept turning it over and over until it impressed itself into his active brain. Such is the character of the soldier who takes command in Ireland and it is in this capacity that he just now becomes such an interesting personage to the people not only of the United States and those of his own country, but also to the civilized world.

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